

## HYDROGEN SULFIDE ABATEMENT IN MOLTEN SULFUR

### Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to chemical methods for scavenging  
5 hydrogen sulfide ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ) from molten sulfur, and more particularly relates, in one  
embodiment, to methods of inhibiting the evolution of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  from molten sulfur.

### Background of the Invention

[0002] The removal of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  from various streams is a problem that has  
10 challenged many workers in many industries. One such industry concerns streams  
and quantities of molten sulfur. When sulfur is produced in a refinery it is in a  
molten or liquid form that is typically stored in pits in the ground or possibly in  
insulated storage tanks. The reaction of the sulfur with hydrocarbon impurities  
present in the material and the decomposition of sulfhydryl compounds — typically  
15 with the general formula  $\text{H-S-(S)}_x\text{-S-H}$  — which are also present in the sulfur form  
hydrogen sulfide. The hydrogen sulfide in turn is a safety and odor problem. The  
problem may occur at the refinery in their storage pits/tanks or in vessels such as  
rail cars and tank trucks, which transport the sulfur from the refinery. It is desirable  
to prevent the evolution of hydrogen sulfide from molten sulfur during storage  
20 and/or distribution.

[0003] The presence of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  presents many environmental and safety  
hazards. Hydrogen sulfide is highly flammable, toxic when inhaled, and strongly  
irritates the eyes and other mucous membranes. Flaring of gas that contains  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$   
does not solve the problem for gas streams because, unless the  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  is removed  
25 prior to flaring, the combustion products will contain unacceptable amounts of  
pollutants, such as sulfur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ) — a component of “acid rain.”

[0004] Hydrogen sulfide has an offensive odor, and natural gas containing  
 $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  often is called “sour” gas. Treatments to reduce or remove  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  from  
substrates often are called “sweetening” treatments. The agent that is used to  
30 remove or reduce  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  levels sometimes is called a “scavenging” agent. The

prevention of H<sub>2</sub>S evolution from molten sulfur is only one example of where H<sub>2</sub>S level inhibition, reduction or removal must be performed.

[0005] The problem of removing or reducing H<sub>2</sub>S from molten sulfur has been solved in many different ways in the past. Oxidizers such as sodium or calcium  
5 hypochlorite or hypobromite have been used as scavengers in liquid sulfur. Air has also been used as an oxidizer to convert H<sub>2</sub>S to elemental sulfur.

[0006] Other approaches involve intentionally promoting the evolution or degassing of H<sub>2</sub>S from the molten sulfur. That is, various additives are used to intentionally cause sulfhydryl species such as H-S-(S)<sub>x</sub>-S-H to decompose. The H<sub>2</sub>S  
10 formed is then swept away to a vapor recovery system. Once these materials are decomposed, the sulfur is left with reduced potential to form more H<sub>2</sub>S and may be relatively safer to transport. Typical compounds used in such methods contain nitrogen.

[0007] U.S. Pat. No. 5,552,060 describes a method for scavenging H<sub>2</sub>S from  
15 aqueous and hydrocarbon substrates using an epoxide. Preferred epoxides are styrene oxide, 1,3-butadiene diepoxide, and cyclohexene oxide.

[0008] A continuing need exists for alternative processes and compositions to inhibit H<sub>2</sub>S evolving from molten sulfur. It would be desirable if compositions and methods could be devised to aid and improve the ability accomplish this task and  
20 do not any disadvantageous impact on the end uses of the sulfur.

### Summary of the Invention

[0009] Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a method for inhibiting the evolution of H<sub>2</sub>S from the molten sulfur.

25 [0010] It is another object of the present invention to inhibit the evolution of H<sub>2</sub>S from the molten sulfur by adding a readily available scavenging agent to the molten sulfur.

[0011] Another object of the present invention is to inhibit the evolution of H<sub>2</sub>S from the molten sulfur without adversely affecting the quality of the sulfur.

30 [0012] In carrying out these and other objects of the invention, there is provided, in one form, a method for inhibiting the evolution of hydrogen sulfide

(H<sub>2</sub>S) from molten sulfur involving contacting the molten sulfur contaminated with at least one sulfhydryl compound with an effective amount of a scavenging agent which include anhydrides, conjugated ketones, carbonates, epoxides, monoesters and diesters of unsaturated dicarboxylic acids and/or polymers of these esters,  
5 where the scavenging agent is a liquid at ambient temperature.

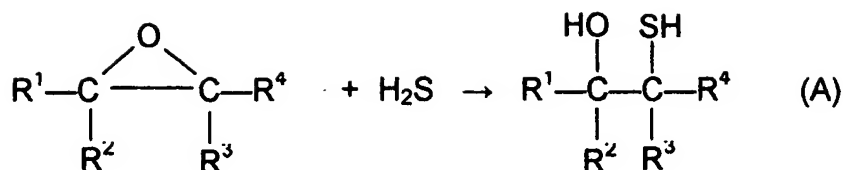
#### Detailed Description of the Invention

**[0013]** It has been discovered that the scavenging agents of the present invention may be used to treat molten sulfur that contain "sulfhydryl compounds,"  
10 such as hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S), organosulfur compounds having at least one sulfhydryl (—SH) group, known as mercaptans, also known as thiols (R—SH, where R is a hydrocarbon group), thiol carboxylic acids (RCO—SH), dithio acids (RCS—SH), and related compounds. Sulfhydryl compounds may also be represented by the very general formula H-S-(S)<sub>x</sub>-S-H.

**[0014]** It will be appreciated that by the term H<sub>2</sub>S evolution inhibition is meant any prevention, suppression, hindrance, impeding, controlling, lowering, diminishing, retarding, abatement, decreasing or other reduction in the amount of H<sub>2</sub>S evolved as compared with the case where a scavenging agent of this invention is not employed. Further, it should be understood that the inventive method is a  
20 success as long as H<sub>2</sub>S evolution is reduced or inhibited at least somewhat from the levels that would occur in the absence of the scavenging agent. It is not necessary that H<sub>2</sub>S evolution completely cease for the method of the invention to be considered successful.

**[0015]** The scavenging agents of the present invention may be monoesters and diesters of, anhydrides, conjugated ketones, carbonates, epoxides, and/or  
25 unsaturated dicarboxylic acids.

**[0016]** In the case of the epoxides, and without wanting to limit the invention to any particular theory, the epoxide portion of the molecule is believed to react with the sulfhydryl compounds according to the following equation:

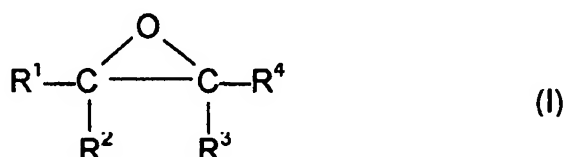


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Any epoxide should function in the present invention as long as the remainder of the compound does not interfere with this reaction.

**[0017]** Epoxides suitable for use in the present invention generally have the formula:

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where  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$ , and  $\text{R}^4$  independently are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydrocarbon groups having between about 1-20 carbon atoms, selected from the group consisting of straight, branched, and cyclic alkyl groups, aryl, alkaryl, and aralkyl groups, and straight, branched, and cyclic alkyl groups substituted with oxygen, heterocyclic alkyls containing oxygen as a ring constituent, wherein  $\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  may be joined to form a cycloalkyl or a heterocyclic alkyl having oxygen as a ring constituent.

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**[0018]** Preferred scavenging agents are those that are liquid at ambient temperature. Thus, in the case of epoxides, ethylene oxide, which is a gas at ambient temperature, would be excluded in this embodiment. Particularly preferred epoxide scavenging agents include, but are not necessarily limited to, styrene oxide, ethylhexyl glycidyl ether, butyl glycidyl ether, butylene oxide, 1-decene oxide, phenyl glycidyl ether, epoxidized fatty acids and esters, and mixtures thereof.

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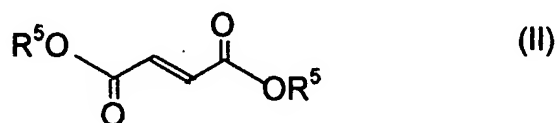
**[0019]** As noted, the epoxide portion of the molecule is believed to be the functional group that actually reacts with the sulfur moiety; therefore, molecules in

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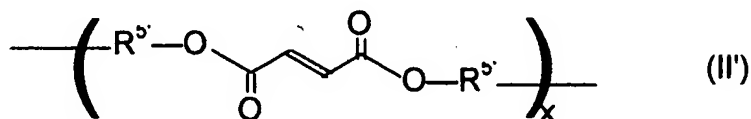
which the epoxide group is more "accessible" to the sulfur should be more efficient scavengers.

**[0020]** Epoxides suitable for use in the present invention are commercially available from a number of sources. Epoxides also may be readily prepared using well established procedures, such as those described in Morrison and Boyd, *Organic Chemistry* (5th Ed. 1987) pp. 713-715, incorporated herein by reference.

**[0021]** Monoesters and diesters of unsaturated dicarboxylic acids having the formula

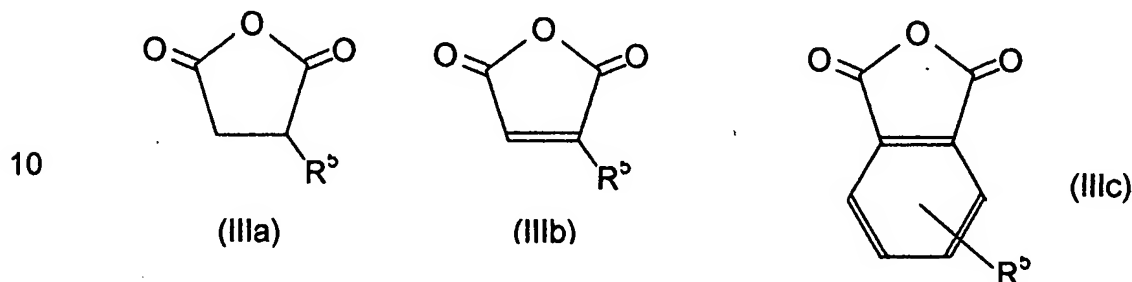


have also been found to be useful in inhibiting  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  evolution, where  $\text{R}^5$  are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  $\text{C}_1$  to  $\text{C}_{12}$  alkyl, alkenyl, aryl and polyhydric alcohol moieties having 1 to 60 carbon atoms, preferably 1-30 carbon atoms. In one non-limiting embodiment of the invention, the ethylene glycol ester of maleic acid is a preferred scavenging agent. Polymers of these esters are also expected to be useful scavenging agents in this invention. Polymerization is expected to take place through the unsaturation in the backbone or through the  $\text{R}^5$  of the ester group or the ester group itself. Non-limiting examples of polymers through the  $\text{R}^5$  of the ester group may be illustrated as follows:



where  $\text{R}^5$  may independently be selected from the group consisting of ethylene, straight or branched propylene and straight or branched butylene groups. In one non-limiting embodiment of the invention, it is preferred that the polymers contain unsaturation. Without wishing to be limited to any particular mechanism, the scavenging activity may be due to the unsaturation.

**[0022]** Anhydrides suitable as scavenging agents in the method of this invention include, but are not necessarily limited to, maleic anhydride, phthalic anhydride and those having the formula:



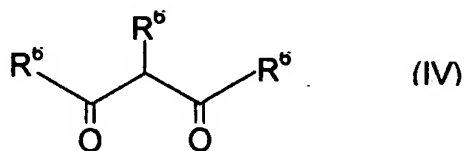
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where  $R^6$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  $C_1$  to  $C_{12}$  alkyl, aryl, and alkenyl and polyhydric alcohol moieties having 1 to 12 carbon atoms. Non-limiting examples of suitable anhydrides include dodecenylsuccinic anhydride and succinic anhydride, maleic anhydride, dodecyl succinic anhydride, polybutenyl succinic anhydride, and mixtures thereof. It is expected that polymers of these anhydrides (e.g. polymerized through the  $R^6$  group) would be useful as scavenging agents in this invention.

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**[0023]** Conjugated ketones are also useful scavenging agents to inhibit  $H_2S$  in the method of this invention. Suitable conjugated ketones include, but are not necessarily limited to those of the formula:

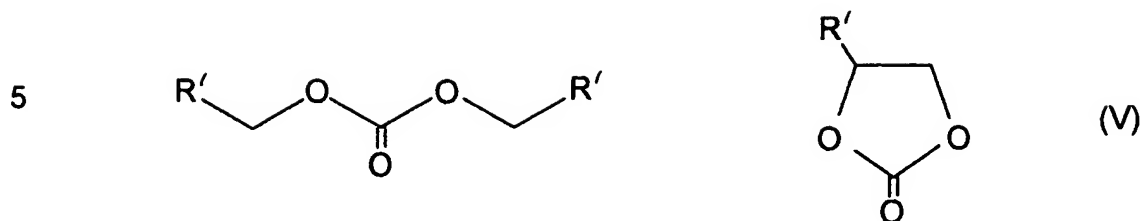
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where  $R^6$  are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  $C_1$  to  $C_{12}$  alkyl, aryl, and alkenyl. Non-limiting examples of suitable conjugated ketone include, but are not necessarily limited to, 2,4-pentadione; 2,4-pentadione, and the like.

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**[0024]** Suitable carbonates include linear and cyclic carbonates having the formula:



10 where  $R'$  is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  $C_1$  to  $C_{12}$  straight and branched alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, cyclic and non-cyclic alkyl, aryl, or alkenyl. Non-limiting examples of suitable carbonate for the method of this invention include, but are not necessarily limited to, propylene carbonate, ethylene carbonate, diethylene carbonate.

15 **[0025]** The temperature at which the scavenging agent is contacted with the liquid sulfur may be between about 38 and 232°C (about 100 and about 450°F), preferably between about 121 and about 177°C (about 250 and about 350°F).

**[0026]** As noted, the scavenging agent preferably may be added to the molten sulfur at temperatures such that the material is at least flowable for ease in  
 20 mixing and transporting to the storage vessel or transport vehicle. The scavenging agent should, in one embodiment, be completely mixed with the molten sulfur so that the sulfhydryl compounds may be effectively contacted, reacted and scavenged. The mixing operation itself is not believed to be critical as long as the stated purpose of the invention is accomplished. The mixing may be performed by  
 25 any known technique, including but not limited to a static mixer, a paddle or impeller or mixing techniques yet to be developed.

**[0027]** In another embodiment, the scavenging additive itself or the scavenging agent in solution is atomized into the vapor phase or vapor space of the vessel above the molten sulfur. Atomizing within the context of this invention  
 30 includes dividing the liquid into a fine spray, mist or cloud of particles or droplets. Sufficient mixing may occur at the surface of the molten sulfur the atomized liquid, cloud or mist. Stirring or agitation of the molten sulfur would increase contact and the rate of contact with the scavenging agent. Generally, the smaller the size of the droplets or particles, the better the contact with the molten sulfur.

**[0028]** Suitable solvents for solutions of the scavenging agents of the invention herein include, but are not necessarily limited to, water, alcohols, glycol, and other organic solvents, depending upon the solubility of the particular scavenging agent in the particular solvent. The amount of solvent should be limited to the minimum amount necessary to place the scavenger in an easy-to-handle, liquid form. A concentrated product minimizes the amount of contamination of the sulfur possibly caused by the product.

**[0029]** The molar amount of scavenging agent to sulfhydryl compound ranges from about 0.01 to 1 to about 100 to 1, in one non-limiting embodiment. Preferably this molar ratio ranges from about 0.5 to 1 to about 1.5 to 1. In another non-limiting embodiment of the invention, where the molten sulfur comprises a molar amount of at least one sulfhydryl compound, the effective molar amount of the scavenging agent is at least substantially equal to the molar amount of the sulfhydryl compound. In another embodiment, the effective molar amount of the epoxide is substantially equal to the molar amount of the sulfhydryl compounds present. In one non-limiting embodiment, the molten sulfur should be treated with between about 100 to about 5,000 ppm, preferably between about 500 to about 2,000 ppm of scavenging agent.

**[0030]** The molten sulfur should be treated with the scavenging agent until reaction with hydrogen sulfide and/or with other sulfhydryl compounds, has produced a product in which the sulfhydryls in the molten sulfur have been removed, scavenged, reacted or otherwise inhibited from evolving  $H_2S$ . The amount of scavenging agent added should be sufficient to reduce the  $H_2S$  over the molten sulfur to a level low enough that concentrations at tank hatches, vents, etc. do not exceed safety limits or cause odor problems. It is noted that the current OSHA exposure limits to  $H_2S$  or 15 ppm maximum for a 15 minute exposure (STEL, short term exposure limit) and 10 ppm time weighted average over an 8 hour period. In one non-limiting embodiment of the invention, the amount of scavenging agent contacted with the molten sulfur is sufficient to keep the amount of the  $H_2S$  evolved in a vapor phase over the molten sulfur to 2000 ppm or less, preferably 100 ppm or less, and most preferably 10 ppm or less.



**[0031]** It will be appreciated that the method of this invention does not have an undesirable affect on the sulfur treated. In particular, the method and scavenging agent of this invention do not discolor the sulfur.

**[0032]** The invention will now be illustrated with respect to specific Examples  
5 using a variety of the scavenging agents of this invention that are designed to further illustrate the invention and not limit the scope thereof.

#### EXAMPLES 1-12

**[0033]** A number of potential scavenging agents were screened. Each  
10 Example used a 1-liter metal can containing approximately 500 ml of liquid sulfur from a sulfur unit in Louisiana. A modified ASTM D 5705-95 vapor phase test was used at a test temperature of 300°F (149°C). Samples were dosed by weight, for instance, 500 ppm is 662 mg in 1324 grams of sample. All additives were used neat out of their original sample containers. It is noted that the can for blank Example 1  
15 was tested for H<sub>2</sub>S in the vapor space above the sulfur before heating. The results were a starting H<sub>2</sub>S reading taken of solid can vapor space before the test began of >70,000 ppm. The results are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

First Test Series, Samples Dosed at 500 ppm

Ex.	Scavenging Agent	Can weight	6 Hours H <sub>2</sub> S ppm	22 Hours H <sub>2</sub> S ppm
1	Blank — no additive	1484g	>70,000	>70,000
2	2 Ethylhexylglycidyl Ether	1536g	>70,000	Not taken
3	Epoxidized Methyl Soyate VikoFlex 7010	1324g	39,000	23,000
4	Epoxidized Methyl Linseedate VikoFlex 9010	1380g	52,000	18,000
5	Monoester of Maleic Anhydride with Ethylene Glycol (EG)	1494g	35,000	25,000
6	Propylene Carbonate	1324g	41,000	23,000
7	2,4 Pentanedione	1471g	—	24,000
8	Dipentene	1579g	>70,000	Not taken
9	Zinc Naphthenate 8% Zn RC-972	1593g	>70,000	Not taken
10	Iron (III) Naphthenate 6% Fe RC973	1445g	>70,000	Not taken
11	Cu NAP 8 Merchem Chemicals	1113g	44,000	28,000
12	Second Blank	1508g	>70,000	>70,000

[0034] Cu NAP 8 is an 8% active solution of copper naphthenate.

- 5 [0035] Several of these chemicals seem to reduce the H<sub>2</sub>S in these sulfur unit samples. The metal additives were hard to deliver and the copper additive turned the sulfur a dark color. Some readings were not taken due to the lack of high concentration Drager Tubes.

- 10 [0036] The maleic EG additive (monoester of maleic anhydride and ethylene glycol) is an ester, which should be less hazardous in that state. Other agents tested also provided reduction in H<sub>2</sub>S levels.

## EXAMPLES 13-20

- 15 [0037] The next series of Examples was conducted similarly to Examples 1-12. The cans were dosed while the samples were at room temperature. The samples and heated to 300°F (149°C), then shaken 50 times before the H<sub>2</sub>S readings were taken. Good mixing was achieved. The results are shown in Table 2.

**TABLE 2**  
**Second Test Series, Samples Dosed as Indicated**

<b>Ex.</b>	<b>Scavenging Agent</b>	<b>Can weight</b>	<b>6 Hours H<sub>2</sub>Sppm</b>	<b>24 Hours H<sub>2</sub>Sppm</b>
13	Blank — no additive	1533g	>70,000	56,000
14	Heloxy Modifier 63 Phenyl Glycidyl Ether 500ppm	1410g	30,000	8,000
15	Epoxide #248 Glycidyl Neodecanote 500ppm	1465g	45,000	18,000
16	2-Ethylhexylglycidyl Ether 1000ppm	1446g	30,000	7,500
17	Monoester of Maleic Anhydride and Ethylene Glycol, 1000ppm	1432g	22,000	12,000
18	Propylene Carbonate 1000ppm	1586g	70,000	21,000
19	Epoxidized Methyl Linseedate VikoFlex 9010 1000ppm	1380g	27,000	10,000
20	Second Blank	1380g	>70,000	62,000

**[0038]** After 6 hours, five of the six additives had reduced the H<sub>2</sub>S content in the samples tested. There were two dosage levels used. The 500 ppm dosage was used in two additives to make comparison to the first series of tests conducted. The higher 1000 ppm dosage used was to establish a dosage response curve for additives previously tested at 500 ppm in the first test series.

**[0039]** After 24 hours all of the additives tested reduced the H<sub>2</sub>S content of the samples tested. At 500 ppm Heloxy Modifier 63 phenyl glycidyl ether and 2-ethylhexylglycidyl ether at 1000 ppm, reduced the H<sub>2</sub>S to around 8,000 ppm, where the blanks still have an average H<sub>2</sub>S content of 59,000 ppm.

**[0040]** Note that the epoxidized methyl linseedate, VikoFlex 9010 of Example 19 turned the sulfur a brown color.

#### EXAMPLES 21-26

**[0041]** These Examples were conducted similarly to Examples 1-12. The samples were dosed by weight. For instance, 200 ppm is 0.2632 g in 1316 grams of sample. All additive agents tested were used neat out of their original sample containers. A starting H<sub>2</sub>S reading taken of solid can vapor space before the test

began was conducted on a separate can sample. No H<sub>2</sub>S was detected. After heating the sample to 300°F for 2 hours, another reading was taken. This reading showed 3500 to 4000 H<sub>2</sub>S. Based on this reading all samples were dosed at 200 ppm. The cans were dosed while the samples were at room temperature. The results are shown in Table 3.

**[0042]** Note: The oil bath used for this test had a heating element failure. Samples were removed from bath at 270°F and placed in an oven at 300°F. After an additional 2 hours at 300°F the first H<sub>2</sub>S reading was taken at 8 hours into the test.

TABLE 3

Third Test Series, Samples Dosed at 200 ppm

Ex.	Scavenging Agent	Can weight	8 Hours H <sub>2</sub> S ppm	24Hours H <sub>2</sub> S ppm
21	Epoxidized Methyl Soyate	1023g	7500	3800
22	Monoester of Maleic Anhydride and Ethylene Glycol	1078g	4800	3800
23	Glycidylneodecanote Epoxide #248	1083g	4900	3500
24	Dodecenylsuccinic Anhydride	1092g	12500	5500
25	Blank	1011g	7500	5000

**[0043]** The epoxidized methyl soyate additive of Example 22 reduced the H<sub>2</sub>S in the sulfur, but had an effect on the color of the sulfur. It turned the sulfur a light brown color.

**[0044]** The two additives that seem to work the best are the monoester of maleic anhydride and ethylene glycol of Example 22 and the glycidylneodecanote epoxide # 248 of Example 23. No color change was seen in the sulfur samples treated with these two additives.

#### KITAGAWA TEST METHOD

**[0045]** The purpose of this method is to quantitatively determine the concentration of hydrogen sulfide in molten sulfur samples. The sulfur sample is catalyzed with an amine and the H<sub>2</sub>S is sparged from the sample with nitrogen,

while maintaining the sample in a molten state. The sparge gas is passed through a Kitagawa detector tube and the chemical change in the tube (indicated by color change) is converted to w/w ppm concentrations of  $H_2S$  in the sample charge.

**[0046]** The apparatus for the Kitagawa Test Method includes the following:

- 5           ◦ Incubator – electrical dry heater block assembly (130°C minimum capability) with block to fit incubator well and sample test container.
- Container for sample testing with closure for container fitted with connections for  $N_2$  sparge inlet and detector tube outlet.
- Syringe needle (20 or 22 gauge) for subsurface sparging of sample.
- 10          ◦ Kitagawa detector tubes (2 to 20% calibration ranges, very similar to conventional  $H_2S$  Drager disposable tubes)
- Nitrogen flow controller (rotometer with 0 to 90 ml/min range).

**[0047]** In the particular modified test of the invention, the container was an 8 oz. (237  $cm^3$ ) glass jar fitted with a rubber cork through which were placed the two  
15 Kitagawa tubes (each having a valve in the lower portion thereof) and the nitrogen purge. The jar was placed in the incubator.

**[0048]** The procedure was generally as follows:

1. Weigh 196 grams of sulfur.
2. Add 10 drops of quinoline (amine catalyst).
- 20       3. Add 1 pound of nitrogen at a rate of 45 ml/minute through the  $N_2$  purge.
4. Make sure a tight fit is formed for the rubber cork, jar and fittings.
5. Open the first Kitagawa tube.
6. When the first tube fills up, open the second Kitagawa tube (close the first valve).
- 25       7. Run the test for 1 hour, 10 minutes.
8. Measure the total amount of  $H_2S$  found in the Kitagawa tubes.

#### EXAMPLES 26 AND 27

**[0049]** Examples 26 and 27 were conducted according to the modified  
30 Kitagawa Test Method with the following additional modifications:

- a. Place glass wool between the test chamber and the Kitagawa detection tubes to prevent plugging of the tube. The glass wool prevents the sulfur vapors from condensing on the end of the detection tube and plugging it.
- b. Install the flow detector on the outlet of the detection tube. Measure the flow from the start to the end of the test.
- c. Check all possible leak areas on the test equipment with a leak detector.
- d. Install pressure regulator for the N<sub>2</sub> to test chamber.
- e. Monitor test temperature from start to end of test, and control temperature with automatic temperature regulator between about 135 to 145°C.
- f. Extend test time from 70 minutes to 3 hour. Record H<sub>2</sub>S concentrations at 5 intervals during the test: 70 minutes, 90 minutes, 2 hours, 2.5 hours, and 3.0 hours. The reason for taking more than one reading was because it was noticed that the first indication of H<sub>2</sub>S was after approximately 20 minutes into the test.

**[0050]** Test results are presented in Table 4. It may be seen that the use of the monoester of maleic anhydride with ethylene glycol (an inventive scavenging agent of the invention) does reduce the H<sub>2</sub>S level in the molten sulfur.

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TABLE 4

<u>Ex.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>ppm H<sub>2</sub>S</u>				
		<u>70 min.</u>	<u>90 min.</u>	<u>2 hr.</u>	<u>2.5 hr.</u>	<u>3 hr.</u>
26	Kitagawa tube (2-20%) additive	190	291	405	506	557
27	Kitagawa tube (2-20%) 6000 ppm of monoester of maleic anhydride with ethylene glycol	72.1	113	175	206	257

**[0051]** In the foregoing specification, the invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments thereof. However, it will be evident that various modifications and changes can be made thereto without departing from the broader

spirit or scope of the invention as set forth in the appended claims. Accordingly, the specification is to be regarded in an illustrative rather than a restrictive sense. For example, specific scavenging compounds falling within the claimed parameters, but not specifically identified or tried in a particular composition to scavenge sulfhydryl

5 compounds from molten sulfur to inhibit the evolution of  $H_2S$ , are anticipated to be within the scope of this invention.